We published, a few mornings since, nost emphatic endorsement of the proceed ings and the platform of the Nashville Convention, from the American of that city-a most influential Journal. The Nashrille Union, a print second to none in the State in ability and influence, has since come to hand, and expresses its assent in even stronger terms :

The Southern Convention, the theme of so much comment throughout the country before its assemblage, has just closed its labors, after a session of nine days. The address and resolutions agreed upon are already before our readers, and will be judged by them. They were adopted with great unanimity—the resolutions unanimously, and the address by a unanimous vote of the States, a minority of eight delegates from Alabama, one from Virginia, and one from Florida, only recording their votes against it. Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, and a few others, who objected to a discussion of the compromise bill in the address, declined recording their votes against it, in a spirit of harmony worthy of all praise. So great a degree of unanimity was scarcely to have been expected; and it is among the most cheering of the many favorable indications of good influences which have characterized the entire proceedings of the convention. Doubts and apprehensions clouded its opening. These were dispelled as the session progressed; and the closing scenes were in the highest degree auspicious and hopeful. The opponents of the convention had so industriously slandered its objects—had so often said that it would not be permitted to assemble here—had so strenuously insisted that it would be a failure—that many of the delegates came here in the fear that they would be here alone, or that, if others were present, each would insist upon a different plan, and the convention thus do harm instead of good, by engendering fresh differences among those whose only hope depended upon cordial union. These fears are, we repeat, more than dissipated. Nine States were represented in the convention of the convention has selected in the convention of the convention has selected in the convention of the convention in the selected in the convention of the convention that selected in the convention of the convention that selected in the convention of the convention that selected in the convention the convention the convention the convention the convention the c The Southern Convention, the theme of Nine States were represented in the convention, an array of talent which has seldom if ever been been assembled in this country. The delegabeen assembled in this country. The delegate from other States were generally the picked me of the South. It abounded in men who has of the South. It abounded in men who have established a national reputation as profound statesmen. And from the opening of the convention to the close of the last day of the session, but one object seemed to animate all the delegates—swish to unite the entire South upon a common constitutional platform. Whigs and Democrats cordinally united in the effort, and the Whigs seemed disposed to go quite as far as the Democrats in postponing old party differences until the union of the South for her safety shall be accomplished. The delegates have retired to their the convention in concentrating opinion upo common object, and filled with enthusiastic ho The convention adjourned in the best temper and spirit. It has removed all difficulties from the path of the true friends of the South; and, if it should be necessary for it to re-assemble, it will all her citizens on its side.

The very necessity of the convention existed in there were differences of opinion i

in this crisis. Had all been agreed, there would have been no need of a convention. It is not necessary, therefore, for us to explain or apologise for any of those conflicts of judgment which may be apparent in the different propositions. The unanimity which was finally attained effaces the recollection of those differences; and the platform utimately agreed upon is all the stronger and safer that it was reared after mature deliberation of all the conflicting plans. The materials of which it is constructed were carefully selected from an ample store, and the structure is all the which it is constructed were carefully selected from an ample store, and the structure is all the more substantial for having had its each separate plank closely scrutinised for a speck or a blemish. Should it be necessary for the convention to reas-semble, it will be known every where what prin-ciples it meets to defend, and thus the misrepre-sentations which affected the first meeting will be rowedless to injure any subsequent one. powerless to injure any subsequent one.
We cannot expect all of our whig friends t We cannot expect all of our whig friends to endorse the action of the convention. There were some things said in it which we disapprove. This was the necessary result of the conflicts among ourselves which have heretofore so greatly embarassed Southern action. The convention, however, is to be judged by its formal action, and not by the isolated opinions of individual members. This action must be regarded by our whig friends as a most signal rebuke of the thousand falsehoods which have charged disunion purposes upon it, and must cover with shame the propagators of The Union forever, under the guarantees of the constitution, was the unanimous sentiment of the convention; and the dispo mous sentiment of the convention; and the disposition to concede, for the preservation of the Union, every thing consistent with Southern safety and honor, pervaded all its members. About this there was no disagreement or conflict. But we should fail to do our duty to our Northern readers if we omitted to add, that a sten determination to maintain the rights and principles set forth in the resolutions adopted, "at all hazards and to the last extremity," was also unanimous.

The effect of the proceedings of the convention upon the opponents of the measure in this city and vicinity has been exceedingly healthful. Day after day the galleries were crowded with specta-

after day the galleries were crowded with spects them on the floor of the church, and, in the lan gunge of one of the resolutions of thanks, "graced the proceedings of the convention with their presence, and cheered its action with their smiles."

We hear none of the furious denunciation of the purposes of the convention now, so rife at its opening; and can safely announce that the truth in this matter has already achieved its accus-tomed triumph over misrepresentation and false-

We shall doubtless have much to say hereafte about this convention. This hasty and general notice is all that we have time to write in inviting the public to scrutinize its action.

tains the following allusion to the labors of tains the following allusion to the labors of this Pharisee, whose title was probably purloined from the same place whence he derived his facts. These living libels on our was assailed; several violent blows were given was assailed; several violent blows were given country, when encountered by our countrymen abroad, should be exposed and branded with merited ignominy. Here is a fellow, pretending to be a clergyman, and making a speculation out of English credulity, by disgracing his fellow citizens by a fictitious representation of horrors existing only on canvass. The letter referred to, says:

The last novelty from the United States, is Panorama illustrating the African and American Slave trade. It will be news to John Bull as to Jonathan, when he discovers by pictorial repre-sentations that the Americans are engaged in the slave trade! But John is more easily gulled than Jonathan; moreover, Jonathan would probably re-paint this canvass with rotten eggs, if it were unrolled before him. The Rev. Mr. Erwin and Mr. Bloom have selected the best market in the world for their exhibition of "the American Slave Trade." They kindly provide to world for their exhibition of "the American Slave Trade." They kindly promise to show "a true picture of slavery from actual observation—capture of negroes—shipment—ocean passage—British chase—conflagration of a slaver—entrance into the southern States, en route to the market—auctions—escapes into her Majesty's domain—Canada—residence of Washington, &c. Was there ever a more barefaced imposition practised upon John Bull, or a blacker libel on the American character!

AN UNPLEASANT PREDICAMENT. - The edite of the Lynn News says he saw a man the other day in a very uncomfortable situation. He was highly incensed at an article in the News, but not being a subscriber to it, he was debarred the re-

The city papers of New York have re cently contained long and circumstantial accounts of revelations alledged to be made from the spirit-world through the agency of certain females, recently from the city of Rochester, where, for some time before, they astonished and perplexed many people with similar phenomena.

Meetings of doctors, lawyers, preachers, and writers have been held, many of whom have been convinced. The process is, for these females to introduce to a speaker any spirit he may desire to confer with-as the Witch of Endor did to Saul-and when the spirit is interrogated, it usually answers by knocking on or under a table in the room. In a recent account Mr. J. Fennimore Cooper is stated to have asked concerning some very peculiar circumstances of a spirit, and received accurate answers not to be accounted for on any but supernatural principles. The editor of the New York Commercial, however, was lately invited to examine these phenomena, and gives a very unfavorable account of them. He concludes

as follows:

"Now we do not wish to interfere with any one's method of getting a livelihood. But having been invited, in our public capacity, to investigate this matter, we suppose we must in the same capacity give our opinion upon what we heard and saw. A bolder and more contemptible humbug, that had the least association with respectable parties, we have never known. Communications were held with three gentlemen, and with them only; two of them were known to the performers, and were evidently well disposed to believe all that the rappings or rappers pretended to. The conversation with the third was a bungling affair. The noises were by no means so remarkable as we were led to believe. We felt no jar upon the table, and in truth it seemed to us that the sound was always. truth it seemed to us that the sound was alway about half way between the floor and the table. I

sounded higher upon the cupboard. The label sounded higher upon the cupboard. The label were then standing up. There was no preten to move any chair or table in the room.

"As to the communications by spelling out, of the ladies acting as interpreter and medius communication, it is really too much of a farce of the indies acting as interprets an indicator, it is really too much of a farce for grave comment. The lady runs down the scale of the alphabet, and can of course frame any answer she wishes. The rapping itself, meaning the work and course the manner of the scale or the alphaeet, and can of course tame any answer she wishes. The rapping itself, meaning the
sound, is the only thing worth a moment's thought
or investigation. It was often done altogether too
carclessly, too much at haphazard, to be imposed
upon any person not predisposed to such credulity, as the deliberate response of an intelligent
spirit. The idea of supernatural agency is entirely
out of the question. Had we had the opportunity
and appliances for investigation, we should have
endeavored to ascertain why it was necessary for
the ladies to sit together—why they could not dispose themselves promiscuously around the room;
as well as sundry other things which the gentleman who invited the "committee of investigation" must have been well aware could not be inquired into without other agents than those present last evening.

readers the benefit of some four hours loss of time on our part. We are firmly convinced that we have not applied too harsh a term to the "rap-ping" imposition. Those who have dollars to spare can spend on the rappings for their own amusement; but we assure all that, in our delibe-rate judgment, not a cent's worth of information will they ever get for a dollar expended to hear the

Free Soil, Free Speech, and Free Fights "The largest liberty," not only of speech but of conduct, seems, at the present moment to have taken possession of some of our Free-Soil advocates, and "free-fights" seem to have been superadded as an articleof their

Even the "land of steady habits" feels the new impulse of these levelling doctrines load. of Socialism; and imitating the example of \$6,000. The clerk and engineer were saved.

One man was hooked up from the bottom of the discussion. This was bad enough in poleimcal meetings, but when it extends to political disputes, and parsons are compelled

"To prove their doctrine orthodox, By apostolic blows and knocks," the thing is carried too far to make a joke of From the Baston Atlas we extract the following account of a most disgraceful scene. enacted in that vicinity, in a place of worship. the parallel to which the slandered South has

never furnished. The descendants of the Puritans had bet ter let their charity begin at home, and counsel their representatives here not to throw stones while living in such a glass

house as their own: Row in Church.—At Saint Luke's Episcop Church, in Chelsea, near Boston, on Sunday las

"Pulpit drum ecclesiastic
Was beat with fists instead of a stick,"

Speculating Philanthropy.

A Rev. Mr: Erwin, from somewhere "Down East," is at present combining profit with philanthropy, in depicting the horrors of the American Slave Trade by means of a Panorama in London.

The New York Spirit of the Times contains the following allusion to the labors of the rector and his friends withdrawn. They took the rector and his friends withdrawn. They took the rector and his friends withdrawn. They took that is neither party should occupy it until both should consent. One of the parties, however, obtained possession of it, and a layman proceeded to read the service. The rector presented himself and claimed his rights. A strong party of persons supported each side, and a fight would have ensued had not the rector and his friends withdrawn. They took was assailed; several violent blows were him, and his robes were torn off his back. sheriff interfered and ordered the building

> The Boston Courier contains a memorial, for general signature, from the people of Massachusetts to their Representatives in Congress, instructing them to adopt, towards the South, a more liberal and conciliatory

> We are happy to learn also, from the speeches and conversation of north-western members, from the valley of the Ohio, that they are becoming more favorable to the preservation of good feeling with the South.

That part of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, between the National Road and Ohio river, is more closely connected bull-frogs. with the South, by the origin of its population and by social and commercial intercourse, than any other part of the North. It would, therefore, suffer more from discord between the two sections. We hope that they will yet prefer to do justice to the South, rather than sacrifice the interests of their region to Northern ambition and ag-

being a subscriber to it, he was debarred the revenge of saying "Stop my paper."

IMPORTING LEAD.—The emigration of miners from the west to California has produced so great a scarcity of domestic pig lead that it is now imported from Marseilles. A quantity was landed at Boston a few days ago.

The quantity of domestic cotton goods exported from New York, for the first five months of 1850, was 12,189 bales and cases valued at \$659,969 16; for the corresponding period in 18-39, 12,128 bales and cases, valued at \$579,553 34. Increase in quantity, 61 bales and cases, in value \$80,415 82.

We commend to the attention of all the opponents, enemies, persecutors, and slanderers of the Nashrille Convention. past, present, and to come, (in this city and elsewhere,) the testimony of the Nashville Union, to be found in this day's paper. It furnishes a complete and satisfactory vindi-

cation of the members of that Convention, from charges and imputations rashly and cruelly made against them. It also proves most conclusively, that that Convention was not " a failure," as its enemies allege, but on the contrary, signally successful in the men it convoked, the councils which guided it, and the spirit which it has inspired, not only in Tennessee, but throughout the entire South. It shows how easily conflicting interests and opinions can be made to yield to the common safety, and laying down platform, broad and strong enough to support

ties more than Party. The Resolutions are thus endorsed by the Nashville Union. In the same spirit will the united South respond.

all true-hearted Southerners of whatever po

litical creed, loving their own rights and liber

Below we give the resolutions adopted by the Southern Convention in a connected form. They have heretofore been published separately. On this platform we take our stand. On this rock we place our political fortunes; "and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

The Kentucky Statesman, also, publish ed at Lexington, thus adds its testimonia to the conduct and proceedings of its members. After this proof, we trust that this stale slander will be repeated no more.

We give to-day the proceedings of the last day We give to-day the proceedings of the last day of the Southern Convention, as reported by Telegraph. It seems that the Convention adopted an address and resolutions,—several members dissenting,—recommending the extension of the Missouri Compromise line through the Territories. It will also be seen that the Convention adjourned to meet again on the sixth Monday after the adjournment of Congress. Thus ends, for the present, the great Southern Convention, which has been, for some months past, the theme of so much talk and debate, and about which so much has been written and predicted. It was a body of been written and predicted. It was a body of men distinguished for talents and respectability, and so far from manifesting that disposition to dis-solve the Union which has been attributed to it, it evinced a commendable zeal for its preservat

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE BURNING O THE GRIFFITH .- We have our Buffalo papers of the 18th, with despatches from Cleveland, which urnish us with the following additional details of the fearful disaster on Lake Erie:

The fire was discovered about half-past three o'clock on Monday morning, about the smoke pipes. The crew endeavored to extinguish it without alarming the passengers, but the flames spread so rapidly that the cry was soon raised,

"save yourself."

The hurricane deck was literally packed with emigrants sleeping, and when the fire was first announced as beyond control, the utmost confusion and terror reigned. The boat was immediately headed towards land and grounded some 600 yards from shore. But the heat had been so intense that most of the passengers had jumped overboard, preferring a watery grave to death by fire.

fire.

The poor emigrants were crowded forward and literally pushed overboard by those retreating from the flames. Some had presence of mind enough to throw overboard their chests and swim upon them, but neurly all were lost. Both yawl bonts were so badly burned as to be useless.

When the Delaware left, several yawl boats and skiffs were hooking up the bodies. The

When the Delaware left, several yaws and skiffs were hooking up the bodies. The beach was already strewed with them for several rods. They lay so thick upon the bottom of the lake and in such shallow water, that they were sading them and taking them ashore by the boat

One man was hooked up from the bottom of the lake, with an infant child clasped tightly in his arms. A group of five or six emigrants, men, women, and children, were found with their arms closely locked together, evidently having left the Liverpool the same night. boat and sunk in that condition.

It was supposed that most of the passengers jumped overboard—but it appears that the boat is iterally covered with the bones of the burned. A large trench is being dug to bury these un-fortunate persons. Only two females were saved. These fortunately secured a settee, and were taken out of danger by a waiter who was himself Capt. Roby, we are told, threw his wife and child and wife's mother overboard, and then jumped into the water himself, which was the last

that was seen of him alive.

The steward was found grasping in his hand Captain Roby's child, whom he endeavored to save, and, as was supposed, lost his life in conse

A mother with four daughters, just from name not known. The whole number of bodies found is 140. The number saved, as near as can

The Griffith is a new boat-this being her see ond season—of second class in respect to size. Capt. Roby purchased her last week, and this was his first trip as her first officer. She was insured for \$27,775.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENT. BALTIMORE, June 22-5 p. m.

Manslaughter .- Town Meeting .- Ac cidental Deaths .- Malignant Cholera .- Naval Change .- Editorial Compliment .- State of the Markets, &c.

The trial of Captain Gardiner, of the brig Frances Jane, and his mate, William Humphries. for killing the negro cook, during the last voyage, by a series of tyrannical and brutal conduct towards him, was brought to a close this morning in the United States District Court. The jury were absent but five minutes, and returned a verdict of guilty as indicted-manslaughter, punishable by not more than ten years imprisonmen Had they been indicted for murder in the first de gree, the verdict of guilty would doubtless have

been as promptly rendered. The Union meeting to be held in Monun square this evening, will doubtless be largely attended, especially as it is announced this afternoon that the Hon. Henry Clay will be present and ac dress the meeting. There is some doubt, however, as to the correctness of this movement. The other speakers will be the Hon. Judge Legrand, and

Charles F. Pitts, esq. A boy, named Joseph Knight, about 11 year of age, was killed near the Spring Gardens last night, by the accidental discharge of a gun, in the hands of a companion, whilst engaged in shooting

An old gentleman named Clarke, about 70 years of age, was killed last night, by falling from the roof of a house on Britain street, whilst engaged in slating it.

Our citizens who have the leisure, and are blessed with the means, are pushing off to the Springs and watering places at the North and

A case of malignant Cholera was reported to the Board of Health of Philadelphia yesterday. The patient is named Buckley, and was found to be living in a house surrounded by pools of stagnant water, with several sow and pig pens on his own premises. He was in a collapsed state, and not

post at the Philadelphia Navy Yard by Com- fore, become most extraordinary. They

Bishop Hughes, of New York, in a letter one of the newspapers of that city, complains that the English and American journals single out the Pontificial Government among the powers of Europe, and hold it especially to the execration of the Anglo-Saxon race. There is a good deal of truth in this, but the matter originates with the English papers, from whence it is copied into the American papers.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian of this

ing speaks in high terms of the " Southern Press," and the ability displayed in its editorial manage

some little effect upon our market. Sales were made this morning of 700 bbls. Howard street flour at \$5,25.

wheat at \$1,20. City corn meal is selling at \$3,121. Sales of 100 bags Rio coffee at 101c., though generally held at 11c., being a cent advance since the news. Sales of white corn at 57a58c., and of yellow at 60a62c.

The Northern markets are all unsettled by th news, and but little has been done to-day. Cotton at New York continued firm, with small sales at yesterday's rates.

Arrival of the Steamship Cambria.

AT MALIFAX. ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, June 21, 1850. The Steamer Cambria arrived this morning, at about 5 o'clock, bringing advices from Liverpool to the 8th, London to the 7th, and Paris to the 6th

The American steamer Pacific arrived at Live pool on the day previous to the sailing of the SUMMARY OF THE CONMERCIAL NEWS .- The Co

ton market was unchanged, but firmer, week's sales amounted to 60,000 bales, of w speculators took 13,000.

Breadstuffs—Flour was unchanged, but dull. Corn was inactive at a decline of 6d to The Provision market is very quiet. Lard was 3d and Butter and Cheese 6d lower, and dull. dull.

Coffee—The late continental advices have cree

ted an active demand, and all ordinary descrip tions were from 3s to 5s per cwt. dearer.
Sugar.—The news from Cuba has stiffen materially; the value of all colonial produce was favorably affected on the receipt of the news of

he invasion of Cuba. We note no sales of Carolina Rice. Large arrivals of Spirits of Turpentine hav aused prices to recede. Sales were quoted at 6s

Olive oil was steady : small sales of cod were made at £33, and American whale oil at £31 10s.
Prices of timber still continue depressed, in anticipation of overwhelming imports of American

an abundance of most articles has been realized.

The Money Market continues easy, and the rates of discount were low upon good bills. Consols closed on Friday 967 for money, and 984 for account. In foreign stock there is no material change to notice, and American stocks are not

animated, and the accounts from the cotton spin ning districts are cheering. The people are wel employed and well paid.

The freight of metal continues depressed. Measurement goods are still abundant. Passengers are without change.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE NEWS. The news from France and from the Contine generally is far more pacific, and its commercia aspect more satisfactory than for a long tim

The new Electoral Bill has passed the French Assembly by a large majority, and without leading to any marked demonstrations of the opposition.

The English press is wasting an immense

amount of ink and paper relative to the invasion of Cuba by Lopez, and the matter has given rise tion was characterised by all manner of hard

BROWN & SHIPLEY'S CIRCULAR.

Liverpool, June 8. The demand for cotton during the early part of this week, continued good with consumers and operators, as well as for export, and with a ten-dency to command further advances in prices, but in the last two or three days, the market has been comparatively quiet.

[A despatch in New York says that the Pacific arrived out on Wednesday; if so, she made the trip in less than 11 days.]

Arrival of the Cambria,-One Hour Later COTTON.—The demand for Cotton during the early part of this week continued good, both for consumers and speculators as well as for export, and with a tendency to some further advance in price but in the last two or three days the market ha comparatively quiet and speculation suspended and as the quantity offering has exceeded the de mand, buyers have had a slight advantage. The quotations of the 31st are repeated to day, say 7 for Fair Upland and Mobile and 74 for Fair Or leans, but the market is much less firm and buoyan than it was, and the sales per day only about 500 than it was, and the sales per day only about 5000 bales, though the last accounts from America per the Pacific represented the prospects for the next crop as still more discouraging. The sales of the week amount to 60,300 bales, much the largest portion during the first three days. The American descriptions consisted of 12,740 Upland, at 62d; 8,330 Alabama and Mobile, at 5½ a 72d; 18,720 Orleans, at 6d a 84d; Sea Island, at 112d a 17d per lb. The stock in this port is estimated at 1533,000 bales, of which 36,000 are American, against a total stock at this period last season of

against a total stock at this period last season 72,400 bales, of which 529,000 were American. 72,400 bales, of which 529,000 were American.

Corn.—The prevalence of extremely favorable weather for the growing crops has a depressing effect on our Corn market, and Indian corn has further declined about 1s. per quarter, and is dull. The extreme price of the best yellow is 31s, and for white and mixed 30s a 30 6d per quarter of 480 lbs. Flour, 22s a 24s per barrel, dull. American wheat 5s 8d a 6s 3d per 70 lbs.

The news, via Halifax, by Telegraph from New York, reached England on the arrival of the Missage at Liverpool, and the invasion of Lonez.

Ningara at Liverpool, and the invasion of Lopez Niagara at Liverpool, and the invasion of Lopez, created considerable sensation in the commercial and political circles. Many were indisposed to credit the fact, until the arrival of the Pacific, which put an end to all doubt upon the subject. The matter was brought under the notice of the Government and of both Houses of Parliament. In the Lords, Lord Lansdowne, in reply to Lord Brougham, expressed his belief in the sincere and good faith of the United States Government. He declived to appear a greating from Lord Stanley. declined to answer a question from Lord Stanley, enquiring what orders had been sent to the British West India fleet. Lord Brougham was of opinion that every British cruiser was bound to assist the Spanish Government in destroying the 8,000 exe-crable pirates who had joined the expedition.

The Greek Question.—Although the Greek

question is still unsettled, there appears to be little apprehension that the difficulty between the sev-eral governments concerned will lead to any seri-

The London Times, in an editorial of Saturday says, it appears that the English ministry, feeling itself hard pressed by the semi-hostile attitude of France, by the energetic remonstrance of other powers, and by an impending vote of censure in the House of Lords, resolved, at any sacrifice of dignity and consistency, to patch up the dispute with France. Accordingly, an acceptance of the terms which had been originally demanded of General Lahitte, was despatched to Paris, and the stipulations agreed upon in London were to be carried into effect as far as it might suit the French Government and King Otho to accede to

It cannot be forgotten that the charge made one which no concession can move, for it consisted chiefly in an imputed breach of faith, and we have not learned that the explanation, subsequently given has led to any withdrawal of that accusation. The position of our Minister has, there-

been charged in the face of Europe with a breach of faith, which is inconsistent with their dignity. Instead of rebutting that charge with the indignation which such an imputation commonly elicits, they lowered their tone, as it were to entreat their opponents not to be hard with them."

"The latest advices from Paris leave no reason to doubt that the reply of Gen. Lahitte will be satisfactory, and that diplomatic relations between the two nations will immediately be re-estab-

The Protectionists have been holding a meeting The Protectionists have been holding a meeting at Liverpool, which was attended by the bulk of the country party, and is said to have been the greatest political display that has been witnessed in England for some time.

In an article defining the details of the table of the Board of Trade for the last three months, the

the Board of Trade for the last three months, the European Times says: "Upon a general review of the present accounts, we cannot but feel more and more assured of the satisfactory state of our commercial system. The springs of industry are now fully in motion throughout the country, and can only be checked by the curtailed want of supply of the raw material from abroad. By the return of wages from the manufacturing districts, arising out of the factory labor question, it is admitted that the value of labor has decreased, but by no means commensurate with the great decline in the means commensurate with the great decline in the cost of living which has taken place since 1846. Upon every view, therefore, of the above tabnlar statements, they may be pronounced highl

From a report recently presented to Parliament it appeared that the largest importations of wheal and flour this year into Great Britain, has been from France. The quantity from the U. S. is

comparatively small.

In Ireland, the agitation for tenant rights of fixation of tenant to the agricultural population is fast gaining ground. Ministers of every cree

is fast gaining ground. Ministers of every creed and politicians of every grade are said to be united to forward the movement.

One hundred Hungarian refugees have landed at Southampton, from Malta. Count and Countess Dembinski were among them.

It was stated in the Liverpool papers, that the Pacific encountered heavy head winds on her passage, and that she proved herself, in every respect, a very superior vessel. The passengers speak of her in the highest terms of praise, in which Capt. Nye and his assistants come in for a full share of commendation. She was to have sailed last Wednesday for New York.

Wednesday for New York.

France.—The electoral law was passed on May 31st, by 433 to 241. The President promulgated the bill as the law of France on Monday. The preparations of Government, in anticipation of a revolt appear to have been superfluous, as the Opposition seemed to be disposed to let the whole affair pass over quietly, at least for the present. The Socialist journals deal with the Government contemptuously, ironically congratulatorily on a triumph utterly ineffectual. On the other side, the journals are urging the President to proceed the journals are urging the President to proceed with vigor in the work of coercion. Paris is filled with an unusual number of foreigners, and the shop-keepers are said to be reaping a golden har-

A bill has been laid before the Assembly by th Finance Ministers for increasing the President's salary from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 francs. All accounts agree in representing Louis Napoleon as suffering from pecuniary embarrassments.

Emile Girardin has been acquitted on the charge

of distributing public documents wither A committee of the Assembly has under co

sideration the memorial for removing the seat of Government from Paris. M. Thiers is said to be laboring to effect a re-M. Thiers is said to be laboring to effect a reconciliation between the elder and younger
branches of the Bourbon family. Every member
of the family of Louis Philippe, except the
Duchess D'Orleans, is said to be desirious of a
reconciliation. It is expected that M. Thiers possesses sufficient influence with the Duchess to
overcome her scruples, and he is reported to
be about to visit England for this purpose. The
Grantle de France, the great Legitimist journal Gazette de France, the great Lagitimist journal is openly bidding for popularity for Henry V. and promises that he will restore universa

suffrage.

M. Lamartine is about to proceed to his estat in Smyrna.

We have advices from Paris to Friday, but th news is unimportant. Five per cents were quoted at 94 francs.

Rome.—The Pope has published an address and ROME.—The Pope has published an address and explanation of the startling events of his reign, and commenting on the affairs of the Roman Catholic world. He especially stigmatizes the persecution of the Archbishop of Turin by the Piedmontess Government. The houses of the English residents and others are being closely searched for bibles—not even excepting the British Consul's.

PRUSSIA.—The King is rapidly recovering.— The contest of the Germans for free trade and unity proceeds with but little prospect of a speedy and uccessful issue. Vast warlike preparations are id to be in progress, but they are have reference more to international than to exter

Austria.—The latest advices from Vienna give assurance that there is not the slightest prospec of a rupture between Austria and Prussia. Th Emperor of Russia has declined to mediate be-tween them. It is said that the Czar will visit Vienna after the conference which is being held

## THE GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBI-

MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR THE UN

Pursuant to the notice given, the Central Commit tee mete at the rooms of the National Institute, in the Patent Office, on Thursday evening, the 13th instant, at 8 o'clock.

at 8 o'clock.

The meeting was called to order by Professor Walter R. Johnson, on whose motion Col. Peter Force was called to the Chair, and Charles F. Stanbury This temporary organization having been effected he committee proceeded to organize permanently by he appointments of the Hon. Millard Fillmore, Vice the committee proceeded to the Millard Fillmore, the appointmens of the Hon. Millard Fillmore, the appointmens of the United States, Chairman, and Prof. President of the United States, Chairman, and Prof. Force. Walter R. Johnson Secretary.

At the the request of the Chairman, (Col. Force,

the following papers were read by Prof. Johnson explanation of the appointment and duties of

STATE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 17, 1850. To the President of the National Institute

for the Promotion of Science. Sir: I have the honor herewith to transmit pies of a correspondence which has taken place be-tween the Minister Plenipotentiary of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and this Department rela-tive to the proposed Industrial Exhibition to be held in London in the year 1851.

in London in the year 1851.

From the circular of the Royal Commissioners of Great Britain, hereto annexed, it will be observed that all objects intended to be introduced from foreign countries and entered for that Exhibition are required to have been first submitted to and approved by a central authority or commission of the country from which they shall be brought, and that no other will be recognized as a central authority, excent such as

which they shall be brrought, and that no other will be recognized as a central authority except such as shall have been so certified by the Government of the country in which it exists.

That American industry and arts may be enabled to appear in the place allotted to them, it will be indispensable that a recognized central authority should be constituted; and I am under the impression that the National Institute, having been regularly incorporated by act of Congress, and being habitually engaged in matters pertaining to the arts and sciences, is the proper body for taking the initiative in constituting such a central authority.

I therefore beg leave to submit to its consideration the interesting and important subject which has been brought to the attention of this Department by the distinguished Envoy of her Majesty's Government, and to request such action or suggestions as may seem necessary in order that the natural productions, the ingenuity, industry, and arts of the United States may be fully and suitably represented on the interesting occasion herein referred to.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, JOHN M. CLAYTON.

This communication was laid before the National

Institute, and by it referred to a select com munication was laid before the Nation Report of the Committee of the National Institute

The special committee, to which was referred the retary of State, relative to the formation of a central authority for transmitting articles to the Industrial Exhibition to be held in London in 1851, offers the

The committee, impressed with the importance of the subject commended to the Institute, have given to it their earnest and careful attention. The resources, the ingenuity, the industry, and arts of the United States are conceived to merit the best endeavors to procure for them opportunities of being adequately represented in the great Industrial Exhibition at London.

2. Resolved, That the Institute do now proce 2. Resoured, I have the institute do now process to constitute a committee suitable to be recognised the Government as a central body to hold corresponence with the British Commissioners, and to seen the reception of American productions at the propos Industrial Exhibition in London.

PETER FORCE,
JOSEPH HENRY,
WALTER R JOHNSON,
J. J. GREENOUGH,
CHARLES WILKES,

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1850.

Six: I have the honor to make known to the Department of State the action which this Institute has taken on the subject of your communication of the 17th instant. That action is comprised in the following resolutions, unanimously adopted after full discussion at the meeting held this evening.

"Resolved, That the Institute will take action on the subject submitted to it by the Department of State.

State.

"Resolved That the Institute do now proceed to constitute a committee suitable to be recognised by the Government to hold correspondence with the British Commissioners, and to secure the reception of American productions at the proposed Industrial Exhibition in London.

"Resolved, That a committee of not less than nine-teen be appointed to constitute a Central Committee the proposed in the control of the control of

teen be appointed to constitute a Central Committee on the Industrial Exhibition, and to correspond with societies and local committees throughout the United tates. "Resolved, That the President of this Institute 1

a member of the Central Committee.

"Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary communicate to the Secretary of State a copy of the fore going resolutions, together with the names of t Central Committee."

The following are the names of the members

the Central Committee appointed in accordance with the foregoing resolutions:
Hon. Millard Fillmore, Vice President of the United States, and ex afficio Chancellor of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.
Col. Poter Force, President of the National Insti-tute. tute. Hon. James A Pearce, U. S. Senate, member of the

Hon. James A Pearce, U. S. Senate, member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. Hon. Levi Woodbury, M. N. I., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Commodore Lewis Warrington, U. S. N., M. N. I., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography. Prof. Joseph Henry, Vice President of the N. I., Sec-retary of the Smithsonian Institute. Prof. Walter R. Johnson, Corresponding Secretary of the National Institute. the National Institute. Prof. Alexander D. Bache, M. N. I., member of the

Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, and Superintendent of the Coast Survey. commander Charles Wilkes, U. S. N., M. N. I., late Commander Charles Wilkes, U.S.N., M. I.I., I.A. Commander S. S. Exploring Expedition. Hon. William W. Seaton, M. N. I., Mayor of Wash ington. Hon. Jefferson Davis, U. S. Senate, member of the

Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute.
Licut. Matthew F. Maury, U. S. N., Vice President
of the National Institute, and Superintendent of the National Obsservatory.
James Greenough, Esq., M. N. I.
Jharles F. Stansbury, Esq., Recording Secretary of the National Institute.

Col. J. J. Abert, M. N. I., Chief of the Topographica Bureau.
Gen. Joseph G. Totten, Vice President N. I., Chief Engineer, U.S. Army.
Thomas Ewbank, Esq., Commissioner of Patents
William Easby, Esq., Treasurer National Institute.
Leonard D. Gale, M. D., M. N. I., Examiner of

Patents.

Joseph C. G. Kennedy, Esq., M. N. I., Supe dent of Census.

Ezra C. Seaman, Esq., M. N. I.

I have the honor to be Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, WALTER R. JOHNSON, Cor. Secretary of the National Institute Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, June 8, 1850. Sin: I have duly received your letter of the 27th ultimo, communicating to this Department the proceedings of the National Institute on the subject of my note of the 17th of the same month. Those proceedings appear to me to be perfectly satisfating; and I have accordingly transmitted them to the same Minister in this city, with the

have accordingly transmitted them to the which Mi ister in this city, with the communication, a copy which is enclosed for your information. I am, sir, respectfully, your ob't serv't, JOHN M. CLAYTON WALTER N. JOHNSON, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the National Institute.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, June 1, 1850.

Sig: I have the honor to transmit to you herewill a copy of the correspondence which has passed be ween this Department and the National Institute for the Promotion of Science, respecting the organizatio of a committee to constitute the central authority re of a committee to constitute the central authority re-quired by the regulations of the Royal Commission on the proposed Industrial Exhibition, to cerrespond with them in London, and with societies, local committees, and individuals in this country, and to sanction the forwarding of articles applicable to the exhibition. I need hardly say to you, sir, that the proceedings of the National Institute, as set forth in this correspon-dence, meet the approbation of the Department, which has full confidence in the committee named by that Institute.

Institute.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to yo the assurance of my high and distinguished consideration.

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Right Honorable Sir H. L. BULWER, &c.

Extract from the Circular of the Royal Commis

nissioners have felt that it would l desirable, as far as possible, to prevent any per-sons from sending hither articles which cannot be admitted, rather than to reject the articles after their arrival in London. They feel also that the delicate and responsible task of deciding on the admission or rejection of articles destined for ex-hibition by foreign contributors ought not to be im-posed upon any Fnglish tribunal, but should be posed upon any English tribunal, but should be referred to one aving the confidence of the exhi-bitors them a .ves, and standing entirely free from possible aputations of national partiality. foreign articles only as may be forwarded to them by the Central Authority (whatever may be its nature) in each country. They will communicate to such Central Authority the amount of space which can be allowed to the productions of the country for which it acts, and will also state the conditions and limitations which may from time to time be decided on with respect to the admission of articles. All articles forwarded by such Cen-tral Authority will then be admitted, provided they do not require a greater aggregate amount of space than that assigned to the productions of the country from which they come; and, provided also, that they do not violate the conditions and limitations of which due notice shall have bee given. It will rest with the Central Authority i each country to decide upon the merits of the several articles presented for exhibition, and to take care that those which are sent are such as fairly represent the industry of their fellow-coun-

trymen.
"Her Majesty's Commissioners will consider that to be the Central Authority in each case which s stated to be so by the Government of its country Having once been put in communication with a Central Authority in any country, they must decline, absolutely and entirely, any communication with private and unauthorized individuals; and, should any such be addressed to them, they can only refer to a central body. This decision is essentially necessary, in order to prevent con-

fusion.
"No articles of foreign manufacture, to whom soever they may belong, or wheresoever they may be, can be admitted for exhibition unless they be, can be admitted for exhibition unless they come with the sanction of the Central Authority of the country of which they are the produce. The Commissioners do not insist upon such articles being in all cases actually forwarded by the Central Authority, though they consider that this would generally be the most satisfactory arrangement; but it is indispensable that the sanction of such authority should in all cases be expressly given, and that it be held responsible for the fitness of such articles for exhibition, and for not authorizing the exhibition of a greater quantity than can be accommodated in the space assigned to the productions of the country in question."

A full discussion was then had of the subject A full discussion was then had of the subject

Exhibition at London.

Aggreeably to the programme adopted by the Royal Commission, no articles are to be received from Foreign Exhibitors except those which shall have been approved by a central authority, recognized as such by the Government of the country from which they are sent.

This Institute being the only Society for the Promotion of Science and the Arts, directly incorporated

The following gentlemen constitute the Executive Committee: Col. Peter Force, Prof. Walte R. Johnson, Prof. Joseph Henry, J. C. G. Kennedy, Esq., Capt. Charles Wilkes.

by the Government, the Secretary of State has deemed it the appropriate body to take action or make suggestions relative to the fulfilment of the wishes of the Royal Commissioners, by the establishment of such a central authority as the case seems to require.

To this voluntary proposal on the part of the Secretary of State, the committee consider the National Institute in duty bound to respond.

In accordance with this view, the committee respectfully recommend the following resolution:

1. Resolved, That the Institute will take action on the subject submitted to it by the Department of Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to orepare the proceedings of this me

ommittee adjourned. CHARLES F. STANSBURY.

Secretary of the Meeting N. B .- Associations, committees, or individ desirous to make propositions or to receive information, are requested to address their communications to J. C. G. Kennedy, Esq.

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they are offered to subscribers. The following their list, viz:
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